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MILLER TO INSTITUTE STATE WATER POWER

Governor Believes It Will Be Greatest Blow to Monopolies.

SAYS IT'S VERY NEAR

Executive Asserts That Few Realize How Close Is This Achievement.

FIGHTS LINK TO GULF

Tells Those Who Favor It Strongly Scheme Is One Ill Thought Out.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Once in a long time a man who doesn't take fright easily runs for office—a man like Roosevelt. Along his campaign courses timorous politicians scurry with their little fears and their little doubts.

"Don't do this; don't do that, and for heaven's sake be careful what you say when you speak at Huckleberry Corners! You might lose a lot of votes. You might ditch us all. Sh-h-h-h! Hist! Beware!"

For the last several days, as Nathan L. Miller moved toward St. Lawrence county, Ogdensburg and one of those mean political situations which are like boils afflicting a virtuous man with no gift at profanity, leaders as valiant as the tame-Mississippi jack rabbit have muttered just such cautions and apprehensions.

"St. Lawrence county people—and you know, Governor, what our vote is in St. Lawrence—are crazy to see the St. Lawrence ship canal project put through. They know you are against it. For the love of Mike, Governor, if you can't say a good word for the canal proposition lay off it entirely. Up here you might as well say that cheese is not nutritious. Kid 'em a little bit, but don't go against their sentiments. Shush it, Governor; shush it."

Nothing If Not Frank.

Now there is nothing theatrical about Miller. He might have struck one of those fine, flowing attitudes, chin up and chest out, eyes blazing and so on, and have replied to these with the words that he actually used in his speech to-night:

"I'm not going round the State looking for votes." But he didn't get excited or the least bit angry. It amused him, this heavy warning stuff, delivered with hand guarding the whispering advice. He tickled his sense of humor, so all that he did to-night was to give the St. Lawrence Ship Canal project the worst "bawling out" in the home of its particular friends that it had had in many months, if ever. He treated the St. Lawrence Ship Canal project with the gentle deference that Jack Dempsey uses to a punching bag. When he got through with it some of his own friends here said they never would have known it.

That's one thing he did, just because, as he said, he wasn't going around the State merely looking for votes, and because, as he said, the people of St. Lawrence county and all citizens impinging on the St. Lawrence River, including Kansans and Henry J. Allen, were entitled to a candid, straightforward recital on the part of the Governor as to why he thought the project was a fool scheme and a wild dream. Contrary to the implied opinion of the jackrabbits, he was hailed neither as a villain nor as a numskull. No one offered violence. He will leave Ogdensburg to-morrow morning in possession, quite probably, of all the arms and legs he is accustomed to use.

Water Power Proposal.

The other thing he did was quite as characteristic of the Governor Miller as the canal denunciation was of the man Miller. Having told them that the ship canal project wouldn't do yet because it hadn't been at all well thought out and because no one knew what it would cost—not to mention the fact that the whole middle West expected New York and New England to pay the bill—he offered the constructive alternative.

That was water power developed—such water power development as our people scarcely have dreamed of. He suggested development of the means of transmitting electric energy so widely throughout the State, and especially to the great energy market of New York city, that the cost of light, heat and power would be much cheaper to every one, the cost of living would be less for every one and living would be much more comfortable and pleasing.

With this went the companion promise that the State would so guard the leasing of the water power rights and so regulate the rates of the light, heat and power to be derived that the so-called "interests," the big private power corporations, would have to come down and meet a new rate situation or go out of business.

Earlier in the day, in a chat at Watertown, the Governor had assented to an opinion that this State controlled water power development would be the biggest "trust busting" stroke ever heard of.

Crowd Greets Him.

Not the least interesting point of this was the Governor's statement that very few persons realize how close we are to this achievement, which he holds will have been one of his best pieces of constructive work. Its meaning to New York city, the Governor said, is that the city, served by transmission wires carrying vast power, can do without 20,000,000 tons of the coal it now must use. Greater accessibility and greater cheapness in major comforts of life also are held to be its results.

Handsome greeted in the Opera House by probably 1,500 of St. Lawrence's solid citizens and accorded a hearing that was positively tense at times—the crowd was so interested—the Governor began by saying that Smith had presented only two issues. One was that Smith had governed to please special groups. The other was that Smith had been unable to make the machinery of government work and would be unable to make it work unless it were changed. On top of that, Miller said that he had made it work so as to run the State last year for \$22,000,000 less in taxes and with a net reduction in the cost of government of \$20,000,000. He did not come before the people with excuses, but

with an account of accomplishment. Then he got down to the sore point about which the timorous had tried to scare him. He said he did not have to explain his attitude.

Opposes Propaganda.

"I am not going around the State looking for votes," he went on, quietly. "I am simply presenting to the electorate an account of my stewardship. It is for them to say whether they wish that sort of government continued or wish it changed."

He challenged Smith to state Smith's opinion of the St. Lawrence Canal project in St. Lawrence county. "According to my information," Gov. Miller said, "the one plan in the State where there is any public opinion in favor of the ship canal is here, and I therefore take advantage of the opportunity to frankly admit to the people of this locality that I have been opposing as strenuously as I could the propaganda for the construction of a deep sea ship canal. You are entitled to know what I have done and my reason for it, and then it is for you to pass upon those reasons and my course of conduct."

This preliminary was finely applauded, with every indication of fair play, and the Governor continued:

"I have opposed the attempt to commit this government to a vast but unknown expenditure of the public money for a project whose commercial feasibility has not been demonstrated, and I have frankly admitted that if its feasibility can be demonstrated, the State of New York can have no legitimate opposition to it. I have opposed it, first, because of the insufficiency of the plans themselves and of the estimates of cost."

Closed Five Months.

"A superficial plan of the work necessary to canalize the St. Lawrence has been made and an estimate of \$20,000,000 made. But competent engineers admit that the studies for the plan have been superficial, that the plan itself is inadequate and that the estimate of cost is insufficient. No studies whatever have been made and no estimate has been made to find out how much it would cost to deepen the channels of the Great Lakes, to deepen the harbors of the Great Lakes, to build outer harbors, wherever it is proposed to establish sea ports, to coordinate the railroad terminals with ocean shipping, which would be necessary, and, consequently, that expense, of which no study whatever has been made, would run into the hundreds of millions."

"Second, I have opposed the project thus far upon the further ground that no study has yet been made and that no proof has yet been adduced, that it would be commercially feasible to establish sea ports in the Great Lakes and to divert ocean going ships to the Great Lakes in sufficient volume to pay for the enormous expenditure required, and no study has yet been made to show that it is commercially feasible, regardless of the expense, to build up the agencies necessary to handle world shipping for a waterway which necessarily must be closed at least five months in the year. This would require duplication of those expensive agencies on the seaboard for those five months."

"Upon those grounds I have combated with all of the energy I possess the attempt which a part of the country has been making to commit the United States to this project without first having it studied, and I flatter myself that that opposition has, to an appreciable

extent at least, delayed the consummation of that attempt."

"But there is another ground of opposition to this community. Northern New York has a million horse-power at its door. That, I take it, is the chief reason for the opinion in this part of the State in favor of the canal project—that it would develop hydro-electrical power—though in passing perhaps I ought to observe that if an ocean-going ship canal should be constructed and should prove to be practical the port of Ogdensburg would disappear from the map and all that Ogdensburg would benefit from the ship canal would be possibly in enjoying the smoke of the steamers as they go by."

"Coming to the water power phase of the question, I objected to the project as it has been advanced for the reason that it was proposed first to sacrifice water power for the navigation project, and, second, to saddle the water power with a debt for the navigation project, which future generations would have to meet. It is proposed to develop the navigation project, and on the stream along the international boundary to develop 1,500,000 horse-power, that is, 750,000 horse-power on each side, and it is proposed to make the water-power bear the entire load."

"Our altruistic friends of the Middle West, who claim that New York is standing in the way of extending the Atlantic Ocean 2,000 miles inland, have a project which they propose to finance by compelling the power users of New York and New England to foot the bill. Their bald proposition is that the entire cost can be met out of bonds to be amortized and the interest paid from revenues derived from the sale of water power. On its face, for the navigation project, they have made the water power project impracticable, because no water power project could stand that load."

Sees Real Blessings.

"Now we have insisted that a feasible water power project shall not be destroyed by an impracticable navigation project. If water power is made an incident of the navigation project it means that the consumers of the hydro electric energy in the State of New York will foot the bills. Undoubtedly navigation and water power development on a stream like the St. Lawrence are inter-related. If the St. Lawrence were to be improved for navigation necessarily water power would be developed. The water power would be developed, necessarily as an incident, navigation would be improved, because you must construct dams and must create pools which may be navigated."

"This development must come, but it will be much better when it does come to start it upon a sound business basis, so that future generations may get the benefit of these great natural resources, than it would be to start it upon an unsound basis and subject it to a burden which it cannot well carry."

"Now, while opposing the navigation project, I have been as strenuously engaged in undertaking to lay the foundation for the development of our great natural resource of water power for the benefit of all of the people of this State. It is possible to develop the water power on our interior streams whose development is not thus impeded by national and international complications."

By this sort of development, the Governor said, real blessings could be achieved—real relief from burdens that now make life hard for many.

The Governor will speak to-morrow night in Syracuse, his home city.

SMITH BELITTLES MILLER'S CHARGES

Says Governor Has Not Repplied to Yonkers Speech on State Finances.

ONLY CRIES 'ALIBI AL'

Candidate and Alfred E., Jr., Registered in Oliver Street, Latter for First Time.

Gov. Miller is trying to evade annoying questions concerning the real financial status of the State government, said Alfred E. Smith yesterday in his headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel. Insisting that his charges at Yonkers are true, Mr. Smith called on the Governor to "get down to facts," adding that the accusations "constitute a serious reflection on the Governor."

With Mrs. Smith and their son Alfred, Jr., the nominee for Governor went to Public School No. 1 in Henry street, close by their home in Oliver street, at 5:30 yesterday and registered. This is young Alfred's first vote, and he said it was a great pleasure to be able to cast it for Dad.

Just as Mr. Smith sauntered into the polling place a large black cat rubbed against him. Patting the cat Mr. Smith remarked:

"That's a good omen." The candidate was greeted by many old neighbors: a hundred or more escorted him through the street, wishing him good luck. He told the election inspectors he was 48 and had lived all his life in the district. As soon as he reached his headquarters uptown he handed out the following statement:

"In Yonkers on Tuesday night I charged Gov. Miller with making false statements in order to cover up his record with regard to the comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the State government."

"I charge that he has had his opportunity as Governor to make good his position on this matter and he accepted the chairmanship of the executive committee organized to urge this reform. In the course of my speech I referred to the specific report and the page therein showing the figures of the State Comptroller."

"If the Comptroller made a mistake why does not Gov. Miller say so. He gives no statistics, makes no reference to any public document of any kind as substantiating his statements. In place of this he gives us another avalanche of entirely different figures, all of which are as false and misleading as are his first ones. Figures that are not correct do not stay put."

"I am afraid that the people of this State need not expect from the Governor any answer to my speech at Yon-

kers. It is conclusive. It raises a very important issue and makes a charge that is serious. If what I say is false the Governor has it within his power to prove it. If what I say is true it constitutes a serious reflection on the integrity of the Governor as a candidate for reelection. Up to this minute the people of the State are asked to accept his answer, which is to call me 'Alibi Al.'"

SUPPORTS FREELINGHUYSEN.

President Demarest of Rutgers Likes Senator's Attitude.

President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College yesterday announced his advocacy of Senator Frelinghuysen's reelection.

"I have keenly appreciated Senator Frelinghuysen's position on prohibition, his stand on the bonus and his proposal of an expert commission to study the tariff," said President Demarest.

CALDER MEETS COPELAND.

Senator Calder and Dr. Royal S. Cope-

land, opposing candidates for United States Senator in the State election, met yesterday at the celebration at Fort Hamilton welcoming Major-Gen. Harry C. Hale and his command of the First Division.

Dr. Cope land told the veterans that they could rely upon him if elected to guard their interests. Senator Calder told the soldiers what Congress has done to care for the wounded and what he thinks ought to be done.

PREACHER IN SENATE RACE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—James L. Smiley, an Episcopal clergyman of Annapolis, filed papers as Socialist candidate for United States Senator to-day. He is not a novice in politics, having been nominated for the House of Representatives in 1916 from the Fifth district, also on the Socialist ticket.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), and To-morrow (Saturday), at 2 P. M. Daily in **SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries** 40 E. 45th St. S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Av. JAMES F. SILO, Auctioneer, AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC AUCTION AN IMPORTANT SALE OF ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE, ETC. BY ORDER OF **Mr. A. MacLay Pentz** REMOVED FROM HIS APARTMENT, 1000 PARK AVENUE, Together with Other Consignments

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TEXACO MOTOR OIL

New York's First Machine Switching Telephones

Will be in Use in the "Pennsylvania" Central Office District After Midnight, October 14th

TELEPHONE subscribers in the Pennsylvania Central Office District will be the first in New York City to have the new machine switching telephones by which local calls are made without calling an operator.

The system will be placed in service at midnight, October 14th.

The new apparatus has been installed in the "Pennsylvania" Central Office and the new instruments have been provided for all "Pennsylvania" subscribers who will use them in the same way as the former instruments until the new system is in operation.

Subscribers not in the "Pennsylvania" Central Office area will continue to use the telephone in-

struments they now have in the same manner as at present.

The new system works in harmony with the present system and it is not necessary for anyone to know which type of instrument is used by the party he is calling.

As machine switching apparatus is placed in other central offices in the city the subscribers affected will be given full information about the way to use the new instruments.

If you are not a "Pennsylvania" subscriber but are interested in the operation of the new system you will find full particulars in the General Information section of the New York City Telephone Directory.



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Looking for Lofts or Factory Space?

Consult the Business Property Guide, published every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday in the Real Estate Pages of The New York Herald.